

RESEARCH METHODS IN EDUCATION

SECTION - I (MCQs)

1. The type of research by purpose:
(a) Basic Research (b) Applied Research
(c) Action Research (d) All above
2. The type of research by method:
(a) Historical Research (b) Descriptive Research
(c) Action Research (d) Experimental Research
3. The research concerned with development of theories is called:
(a) Basic Research (b) Applied Research
(c) Action Research (d) Experimental Research
4. The research concerned with the use or testing of theories is:
(a) Basic Research (b) Applied Research
(c) Action Research (d) Experimental Research
5. The research concerned with classroom problem is:
(a) Basic Research (b) Applied Research
(c) Action Research (d) Experimental Research
6. The research involved in explaining events of the past:
(a) Historical Research (b) Experimental Research
(c) Action Research (d) Descriptive Research

7. The research concerned with current status of the subject of study is:
(a) Historical Research (b) Experimental Research
(c) Action Research (d) Descriptive Research
8. The effect of independent variable on dependent variable is studied in:
(a) Historical Research (b) Experimental Research
(c) Action Research (d) Descriptive Research
9. Criticism is an important step in:
(a) Historical Research (b) Experimental Research
(c) Action Research (d) Descriptive Research
10. Randomly formed groups is a characteristic of:
(a) Historical Research (b) Experimental Research
(c) Action Research (d) Descriptive Research
11. Cause and effect relationship is established in:
(a) Historical Research (b) Experimental Research
(c) Action Research (d) Descriptive Research
12. Control group is a characteristic of:
(a) Historical Research (b) Experimental Research
(c) Action Research (d) Descriptive Research
13. Data is collected through questionnaire, interview or observation in:
(a) Historical Research (b) Experimental Research
(c) Action Research (d) Descriptive Research
14. Development and testing of hypothesis is necessary in:
(a) Historical Research (b) Experimental Research
(c) Action Research (d) Descriptive Research

15. A tentative explanation of a phenomenon or event is:
 (a) Problem (b) Hypothesis
 (c) Data (d) Analysis
16. The important characteristic of a research problem is:
 (a) Novel (b) Significant
 (c) Researchable (d) All above
17. Hypothesis which states no relationship between two variables is:
 (a) Research hypothesis
 (b) Null/Statistical Hypothesis
 (c) Non Directional Hypothesis
 (d) None of above
18. Hypothesis which states relationship between two variables is:
 (a) Research hypothesis
 (b) Null/Statistical Hypothesis
 (c) Non Directional Hypothesis
 (d) None of above
19. The group selected for the purpose of research is:
 (a) Population (b) Sample
 (c) Sampling (d) None of above
20. The representative group selected by specific procedure from population is:
 (a) Population (b) Sample
 (c) Sampling (d) None of above
21. The specific procedure used to select a representative group from population is:
 (a) Population (b) Sample
 (c) Sampling (d) None of above

22. The minimum size of a sample in experimental research is:
 (a) 15 per group (b) 25 per group
 (c) 50 per group (d) 75 per group
23. Sampling in which all individuals have equal chance of selection is:
 (a) Systematic Sampling (b) Random Sampling
 (c) Stratified Sampling (d) Cluster Sampling
24. Representation of same proportion of individuals in a sample as they exist in population is:
 (a) Systematic Sampling (b) Random Sampling
 (c) Stratified Sampling (d) Cluster Sampling
25. The sampling in which group rather than individuals are selected is:
 (a) Systematic Sampling (b) Random Sampling
 (c) Stratified Sampling (d) Cluster Sampling
26. The sampling in which individuals are selected from a list at specific interval / sequence is:
 (a) Systematic Sampling (b) Random Sampling
 (c) Stratified Sampling (d) Cluster Sampling
27. The minimum sample size in descriptive research is:
 (a) 10% of the population (b) 20% of the population
 (c) 30% of population (d) None of above
28. Pre-testing the instrument to detect weakness is:
 (a) Sampling (b) Pilot testing
 (c) Socio metric technique (d) Inventory
29. The Arithmetic average of the scores is called:
 (a) Mean (b) Mode
 (c) Median (d) Standard Deviation

30. What is the Mid-Point of scores called:
 (a) Mean (b) Mode
 (c) Median (d) Standard Deviation
31. The score that is attained by more subject than any other score is:
 (a) Mean (b) Mode
 (c) Median (d) Standard Deviation
32. The Mean of the scores 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 is:
 (a) 1 (b) 2
 (c) 3 (d) 4
33. The Median of the scores 11, 14, 5, 7, 8, 18, 15, 10 is:
 (a) 10 (b) 11
 (c) 12 (d) 14
34. The Mode of the scores 4, 1, 6, 4, 3, 5, 4, 5, 6, 3 is:
 (a) 3 (b) 4
 (c) 5 (d) 6
35. How many parts has a research report:
 (a) 2 (b) 3
 (c) 4 (d) 5
36. First part of research report is:
 (a) Preliminary Pages (b) Main body
 (c) Appendices (d) None of above
37. The middle part of research report is:
 (a) Preliminary Pages (b) Main body
 (c) Appendices (d) None of above
38. Last portion of the research report is:
 (a) Preliminary Pages (b) Main body
 (c) Appendices (d) None of above

39. Basis of Experimental research is:
 (a) Hypothesis (b) Assumptions
 (c) Conclusions (d) Findings
40. Examples of "research by type" are:
 (a) Basic and applied
 (b) Action and historical
 (c) Experimental and applied
 (d) Descriptive and action
41. Research study starts from:
 (a) Development of hypothesis
 (b) Testing the hypothesis
 (c) Data collection
 (d) Finding a problem
42. Random sampling is necessary in:
 (a) Experimental Research (b) Basic Research
 (c) Historical Research (d) Action Research
43. In inductive method we proceed from:
 (a) General to specific (b) Specific to general
 (c) General to general (d) Specific to specific
44. In deductive method we proceed from:
 (a) General to specific (b) Specific to general
 (c) General to general (d) Specific to specific
45. What is the importance of educational research:
 (a) It solves the problem of students
 (b) It helps in the development of the curriculum
 (c) It helps in understanding how do children learn
 (d) All of these

46. How can educational research be useful for teachers:
- Teacher can get better pay scales
 - It can improve methods of solving instructional problem
 - Teacher and headmaster can co-operative in a better way
 - Teacher can communicate with the society more effectively
47. What type of remains a historical research can find:
- Physical
 - Printed
 - Hard written
 - All of the above
48. How can data be expressed in descriptive research:
- Qualitatively
 - In verbal symbols
 - Quantitatively
 - All of the above
49. What is the type of survey studies in educational research:
- Basic
 - Descriptive
 - Historical
 - The experimental
50. Which one of the following statement is NOT true?
- Pure research strives to solve the fundamental mysteries of nature
 - It is difficult to obtain public support for basic research
 - Many people are willing to accept changes in the technical fields
 - Many people are willing to accept changes in their social institutions
51. Why proportional sampling technique is used in the selection of individuals for a study?
- It is random sampling technique
 - It is systematic sampling technique
 - To achieve greater representation in the sample
 - It is useful for a small population

52. Which measure of central tendency is influenced by extreme source?
- Mode
 - Harmonic
 - Mean
 - Median
53. The publications that contain description of education research by an author who was not a direct observer or participant is a _____ source.
- Primary
 - Secondary
 - Review
 - Preliminary
54. A random sample:
- Can be selected only by using a specially designed computer programme
 - Is one in which each number of a population has an equal chance of being chosen
 - Must be large in number
 - All of the above are correct
55. The degree to which a test measures what it purpose to measure reflect its:
- Stability
 - Reliability
 - Validity
 - Objectivity
56. In selecting an achievement test for a research project, the first step is to:
- Refer to the mental measurements yearbooks
 - Evaluate tests that are available
 - Decide what is to be measured
 - Pretest the instruments with individuals like your sample but not part of the sample

57. In historical research the wide range of written and printed materials recorded for the purpose of transmitting information is called:
- (a) Primary sources (b) Preliminary sources
(c) Documents (d) Relics
58. There will be no significant different between the scores on a measure of achievement of high and low anxious students is a hypothesis written in form:
- (a) Directional (b) Interrogative
(c) Null (d) Objective
59. A pilot study is often helpful because it:
- (a) Permits a check of procedures with the possibility of revision when needed
(b) Provides the research with ideas approaches and clues
(c) Permits a preliminary testing of the hypothesis
(d) All of the above are correct
60. Research that focuses on fundamental laws, theories or processes is usually described as:
- (a) Applied (b) Basic
(c) Exploratory (d) Hypothesis testing
61. Experimental research is based on:
- (a) Hypothesis (b) Assumptions
(c) Design (d) Findings
62. Following is the categories of "research by purpose":
- (a) Basic and applied
(b) Action and historical
(c) Experimental and casual experimental
(d) Descriptive and action

63. The type of research which deals with the classroom problems is:
- (a) Experimental research (b) Applied research
(c) Action research (d) Descriptive research
64. What is true about hypothesis?
- (a) Hypothesis are always proved
(b) These are merely happy accidents
(c) These are always tested
(d) Facts may be collected to prove hypothesis
65. What type of research is conducted by a researcher when he is curious about conditions and occurrences that have taken place in the past?
- (a) Experimental (b) Descriptive
(c) Historical (d) Pure
66. Another name for an independent variable is:
- (a) Consequent (b) Antecedent
(c) Response (d) Effect
67. A first step in using sampling as a tool of research is:
- (a) Define the population
(b) List the population
(c) Obtain an adequate sample
(d) Select a representative sample
68. Which one research has the features of primary and secondary sources of information?
- (a) Descriptive (b) Experimental
(c) Action (d) Historical
69. The best way to find a solution to a problem is:
- (a) Inductive reasoning (b) Deductive reasoning
(c) Expert opinion (d) Scientific method

70. The group to which a researcher would like the results of a study to be Generalizable is referred to as:
 (a) Sample (b) Experimental group
 (c) Control group (d) Population
71. Survey studies observational studies and developmental studies come under:
 (a) Experimental research (b) Historical research
 (c) Descriptive research (d) Action research
72. Administration of the instrument on two or three respondents to find out its flaws is termed as:
 (a) Pilot-study (b) Try-out
 (c) Validation (d) Appropriateness
73. An interview in which questions to be asked from the interviewee are determined in advance is called:
 (a) Open-ended (b) Close-ended
 (c) Structured (d) Unstructured
74. The research study which provides data to support theory and suggest development of new theory is referred as:
 (a) Basic research (b) Applied research
 (c) Evaluation research (d) Action research
75. Upto the present time educational research had:
 (a) Ignored the methodological of other scientific discipline
 (b) Been influenced only by the methodology of psychology
 (c) Been influenced only by mathematical statistics
 (d) Been heavily influenced by a variety of scientific disciplines

76. A statement of a relationship between two or more events that can be used in prediction is called a:
 (a) Concept (b) Development theory
 (c) Generalization (d) Principle
77. Research that focuses non-fundamental laws, tutorial or processes is usually described as:
 (a) Applied (b) Exploratory
 (c) Basic (d) Hypothesis testing
78. A theory is said to be powerful if it:
 (a) Is extremely accurate
 (b) Has a high degree
 (c) Provides an explanation for a large number of events
 (d) Is valid
79. When the experimenter has a reasonably high expectation concerning the relationship that exists between the variables, it is most appropriate to state the hypothesis in the form:
 (a) Directional (b) Interrogative
 (c) Null (d) Objective
80. The most commonly used instruments for data collection in survey research are the:
 (a) Individual interview and situational
 (b) Standardized test and critical incident technique
 (c) Questionnaire and individual interview
 (d) Questionnaire and standardized
81. A post test in an experiment is sometimes called the:
 (a) Experimental treatment (b) Treatment variable
 (c) Experimental variable (d) Dependent variable

82. The basic goal of educational Research & Development is to:
- Discover new knowledge through
 - Develop research – based products
 - Improve existing education products
 - Test educational materials
83. The method section of a thesis usually contains:
- The literature review and hypotheses
 - The research design, subjects, and measures
 - The definition of terms, literature review and data analysis procedures
 - The research design and literature review
84. Following are the categories of research type by method:
- Action and historical
 - Basic and applied
 - Descriptive and action
 - Experimental and casual comparative
85. If the results of test and retest are the same, it is in fact:
- Objectivity
 - Reliability
 - Validity
 - Usability
86. The type of research which deals with the classroom problems:
- Applied
 - Descriptive
 - Action
 - Experimental
87. The ultimate focus of scientific method is on:
- Hypothesis formulation
 - Observation
 - Formulation of a law/theory
 - Experimentation

88. The degree to which a test consistently measures what ever it measures is called:
- Validity
 - Reliability
 - Rationality
 - Equality
89. The degree to which a test measures what it is supposed to measures is:
- Validity
 - Reliability
 - Rationality
 - Equality
90. The lowest level of measurement is represented in:
- Ordinal scales
 - Nominal scales
 - Internal scales
 - Ratio scales
91. The highest, most precise level of measurement is:
- Ordinal scales
 - Nominal scales
 - Internal scales
 - Ratio scales
92. The arithmetic average of the scores is:
- Mode
 - Median
 - Mean
 - Main
93. The score attained by more subjects than any other score is:
- Mode
 - Median
 - Mean
 - Main
94. While writing research report one should be:
- Subjective
 - Objective
 - Introspective
 - Interpretive
95. The past events are studied best in:
- Experimental research
 - Qualitative research
 - Quantitative research
 - Descriptive research

96. Equal and independent chance of selection is in:
 (a) Statistical sampling (b) Cluster sampling
 (c) Random sampling (d) Systematic sampling
97. The representation of subgroup is in:
 (a) Statistical sampling (b) Cluster sampling
 (c) Random sampling (d) Systematic sampling
98. Where groups are randomly selected it is:
 (a) Statistical sampling (b) Cluster sampling
 (c) Random sampling (d) Systematic sampling
99. Where number of individual are selected from a list decided by the number of objects desired for sampling is called:
 (a) Statistical sampling (b) Cluster sampling
 (c) Random sampling (d) Systematic sampling
- The size of sample depends on:
 (a) Population (b) Research type
 (c) Researcher (d) Convenience
- By using "Lottery method" we do:
 (a) Random Sampling (b) Convenience Sampling
 (c) Quota Sampling (d) Judgment Sampling
102. Independent variable can not be manipulated, only cause and effect relationship is to be determined in the type of research called:
 (a) Correlation (b) Causal comparative
 (c) Experimental (d) Descriptive
103. Treatment group is formed in:
 (a) Action Research (b) Descriptive Research
 (c) Historical Research (d) Experimental Research

104. Control and experimental groups determined by researcher are preset in the type of research called:
 (a) Correlation (b) Causal comparative
 (c) Experimental (d) Descriptive
105. The obtain marks divided in equal parts in:
 (a) Nominal scale (b) Ordinal scale
 (c) Interval scale (d) Ratio scale
106. A scientific study conducted to compare the objectives with the out comes in the type of research called:
 (a) Basic (b) Applied
 (c) Evaluation (d) Action
107. Manipulation of cause relationships is determined is in the type of research called:
 (a) Correlation (b) Causal comparative
 (c) Experimental (d) Descriptive
108. The validity that is based upon careful examination of course text books, syllabi, objectives, subjects matter is know as:
 (a) Construct validity (b) Concurrent validity
 (c) Content validity (d) Predictive validity
109. Sampling technique is useful in data collection because:
 (a) Phenomena under research usually consist of large unit
 (b) Usually each and every individual Subject cannot be tested or interviewed
 (c) It gives representative and relatively smaller group to contact
 (d) All of the above
110. The formula of ungrouped data to find out median even number is:
 (a) $n/2 (n + 2)/2$ (b) Ex/n
 (c) $(n + 1)/2$ (d) $(n + 2)/2$

111. Content list is a part of:
 (a) Preliminary pages
 (b) Main body of research report
 (c) Review of literature
 (d) Introduction
112. If the population is distributed into homogeneous subgroup and the random sample is drawn from each homogeneous subgroup, then this technique is called:
 (a) Systematic sampling (b) Curter sampling
 (c) Stratified sampling (d) Random sampling
113. A research conducted for studying, understanding and explaining past events is referred to as:
 (a) Experimental (b) Descriptive
 (c) Evaluation (d) Historical
114. Table of random number is called:
 (a) Random sampling (b) Stratified sampling
 (c) Cluster sampling (d) All of the above
115. A general term applied to publications that contain descriptions of educational research by an author who was not a direct observer or participant is:
 (a) Secondary Source (b) Primary Source
 (c) Preliminary Source (d) Review
116. When in depth investigation of an individual, group or institution is done, it is called:
 (a) Self report (b) Observation research
 (c) Case study (d) Ethnography
117. Ethnographic research is the other name of which research:
 (a) Quantitative (b) Qualitative
 (c) Descriptive (d) Experimental

118. The boundaries of the study in a research process are known as:
 (a) Limitations (b) Delimitation
 (c) Assumptions (d) Specification
119. If the findings of the experimental research can be generalized it will be:
 (a) Valid (b) Reliable
 (c) Objective (d) Empirical
120. For an efficient and convenient research it is better to:
 (a) Define the population very clearly
 (b) Choose accessible population
 (c) Both a & b
 (d) Neither a nor b
121. Interrelationship studies fall under:
 (a) Experimental research (b) Educational research
 (c) Descriptive (d) Historical research
122. In which research independent variable is manipulated:
 (a) Basic (b) Applied
 (c) Action (d) Experimental
123. The statistics used for prediction is:
 (a) ANOVA (b) ANCOVA
 (c) Factor Analysis (d) Regression
124. There are many methods of acquiring knowledge, what is the most perfect method used for man-made knowledge:
 (a) Expert Opinion (b) Personal experience
 (c) Scientific method (d) Intuition
125. A scale of measurement in which intervals on a scale are equidistant but true zero does not exist is called:
 (a) Ratio scale (b) Interval scale
 (c) Ordinal scale (d) Nominal scale

126. In which of the followings man engages himself when using scientific method:
 (a) Locating the problem (b) Deductive reasoning
 (c) Reflective thinking (d) Framing hypothesis
127. The value of range in a distribution, in which maximum score is 86 and minimum score is 54, will be:
 (a) 31 (b) 33
 (c) Neither a nor b (d) Both b & c
128. What is significance of pure research?
 (a) It strives to solve the fundamental mysteries of nature
 (b) It is useful for common people
 (c) People provide funds easily for it
 (d) Every body can conduct such a research
129. Which one of the means is the most reliable source to get information:
 (a) Deduction (b) Perfect induction
 (c) Authority (d) Ancient scholars
130. The Study to determine the current status of population with respect to one or more variables on the basis of data collected from the members of a population is called:
 (a) Causal comparative (b) Experimental
 (c) Survey (d) Correctional
131. What-type of tests produce results of questionable value?
 (a) Weak (b) Unreliable
 (c) Inappropriate (d) a, b & c
132. A researcher tries to find out "causes of un-rest among students", the study will be called:
 (a) Experimental (b) Causal
 (c) Survey (d) Correlation

133. The value of semi-inter quartile range in a distribution where $Q1 = 78$ and $Q3 = 48$ will be:
 (a) 15 (b) 30
 (c) 31 (d) both b & c
134. Questionnaire is most useful instrument for:
 (a) Historical study (b) Observational study
 (c) Experimental study (d) Survey study
135. Difference between the population means of two groups have been calculated by a researcher. The most suitable test of significance to be used will be:
 (a) T-test (b) Chi-square
 (c) w^2 (d) No test is needed
136. Pre-requisite for conducting a research study is:
 (a) Formation of hypothesis
 (b) Data collection
 (c) Testing hypothesis
 (d) Locating a problem
137. A systematic, objective analysis and recording of controlled observation is called:
 (a) Hypothesis (b) Assumption
 (c) Conclusion (d) Research
138. A research study leads to development of:
 (a) Generalizations (b) Principles
 (c) Theories (d) All of the above
139. The deductive method moves:
 (a) From specific application to general assumption
 (b) From general assumption to specific application
 (c) From theory to practice
 (d) From hypothesis to conclusion

140. Historical research describes:
- What was or what happened
 - What is or that happen
 - What will be or what will happen
 - What should be or what should happen
141. Internal criticism and external criticism establish the authenticity of:
- Experimental Research
 - Descriptive Research
 - Historical Research
 - None of the above
142. The qualities of a good research tool are:
- Validity
 - Economy
 - Reliability
 - All of the above
143. The reference list or bibliography is placed:
- In the beginning of research report
 - In the middle of research report
 - At the end of research report
 - a & b
144. When data is collected from all the members of population the study is called:
- Sample study
 - Census study
 - Case study
 - Comparative study
145. A questionnaire in which possible responses are provided to the respondent and he/she has to select from the given responses is called:
- Open-ended
 - Close-ended
 - Structured
 - Unstructured

146. Value of correlation between two variables is always:
- Below zero
 - Above zero
 - Less than one
 - More than one
147. All members of a real or hypothetical set of persons, objects or events are called:
- Population
 - Sampling
 - Random sampling
 - Cluster sampling
148. A description of the study written by a person who conducted it is referred to as:
- Secondary source
 - Primary source
 - Related material
 - Personal observations
149. For what type of research study, the questionnaire is the most useful instrument?
- Historical
 - Survey
 - Observational
 - Experimental
150. To investigate the problems of special learner is:
- Experimental research
 - Causal comparative research
 - Descriptive research
 - Historical research
151. The impact of A.V. Aids on student learning is:
- Experimental research
 - Descriptive research
 - Historical research
 - None of the above
152. The impact of nationalization of schools under the policy of 1972 is:
- Experimental research
 - Descriptive research
 - Historical research
 - Co-relational research

153. To study the effect of having a working mother on school absenteeism is:
- Experimental research
 - Descriptive research
 - Documentary research
 - Causal comparative research
154. The relationship between marks of internal and external assessment is:
- Experimental research
 - Co-relational research
 - Documentary research
 - Causal comparative research
155. Post facto research is the other name of:
- Experimental research
 - Historical research
 - Co-relational research
 - Causal comparative research

KEY MCQ's

1.	d	2.	d	3.	a	4.	b	5.	c
6.	a	7.	d	8.	b	9.	a	10.	b
11.	b	12.	b	13.	d	14.	b	15.	b
16.	d	17.	b	18.	a	19.	a	20.	b
21.	c	22.	a	23.	b	24.	c	25.	d
26.	a	27.	b	28.	b	29.	a	30.	c
31.	b	32.	c	33.	b	34.	b	35.	b
36.	a	37.	b	38.	c	39.	a	40.	a
41.	d	42.	a	43.	b	44.	a	45.	d
46.	b	47.	d	48.	c	49.	b	50.	d
51.	c	52.	c	53.	b	54.	b	55.	c
56.	c	57.	c	58.	c	59.	d	60.	b
61.	a	62.	a	63.	c	64.	c	65.	c
66.	b	67.	a	68.	d	69.	d	70.	d
71.	c	72.	a	73.	c	74.	a	75.	d
76.	c	77.	a	78.	c	79.	a	80.	a
81.	d	82.	b	83.	b	84.	d	85.	b
86.	c	87.	c	88.	b	89.	a	90.	b
91.	d	92.	c	93.	a	94.	b	95.	b
96.	c	97.	d	98.	b	99.	d	100.	b

101	a	102	b	103	d	104	c	105	a
106	c	107	c	108	c	109	d	110	d
111	a	112	c	113	d	114	a	115	a
116	c	117	b	118	b	119	a	120	c
121	a	122	d	123	d	124	c	125	c
126	b	127	c	128	a	129	b	130	c
131	b	132	b	133	a	134	d	135	a
136	d	137	d	138	a	139	b	140	a
141	c	142	d	143	c	144	b	145	b
146	c	147	a	148	b	149	b	150	c
151	a	152		153	d	154	b	155	d

PAPER – VI

EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

